

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(48.5480, 95.4467,  
-64.0318)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(48.5480, 95.4467,  
-64.0318) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(48.6419, 95.6316,  
-64.1558)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EB00EB
RGB	235, 0, 235
RGB Percent	92%, 0%, 92%
CMY	0.0784, 0.9999, 0.0784
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	300°, 100%, 46%
HSV	300°, 100%, 92%
XYZ	49.2564, 23.6603, 80.5681
YIQ	97.0550, 64.6250, 122.9050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

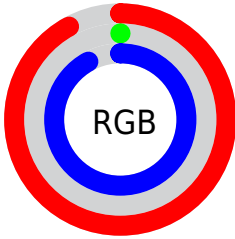
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	235, 0, 235
Decimal	15401195
CIE Lab	55.75, 92.36, -57.20
CIE LCh	56, 108.639, 328.233
Yxy	23.6614, 0.3209, 0.1542
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293591275 (0xFFEB00EB)
YUV	97.0550, 68.0069, 120.9778
Hunter-Lab	48.6419, 95.6316, -64.1558

# Details

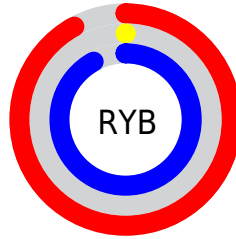
The HunterLab color  $48.6419, 95.6316, -64.1558$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FF33FF$ . The color can be described as light washed magenta. A complement of this color would be  $77.0830, -66.0975, 46.3402$ , and the grayscale version is  $34.3401, -1.8323, 1.8658$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $61.4714, 78.1039, -52.0047$ , and  $34.9471, 69.0455, -48.7153$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $48.6422, 95.6321, -64.1554$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $49.2900, 93.2717, -62.5386$ .

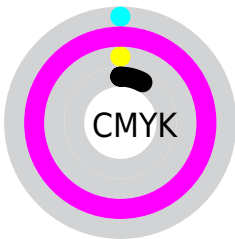
# Distribution



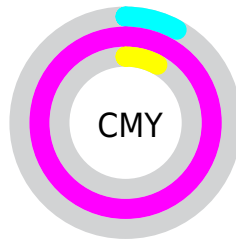
- Red (92%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (92%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 48.6419, 95.6316, -64.1558 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the HunterLab color 48.6419, 95.6316, -64.1558 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



48.6419, 95.6316,  
-64.1558

48.6419, 95.6316,  
-64.1558

164.6525,  
117.5883, -70.7682

38.8364, 93.0828,  
-63.8911

70.3400, 100.9105,  
-65.3832

29.7950, 90.8001,  
-64.1515

82.1480, 103.5159,  
-66.1491

21.5901, 89.1568,  
-65.4458

94.5514, 106.0592,  
-66.9477

14.3176, 89.0921,  
-69.0163

107.5231,  
108.5282, -67.7522

7.9765, 95.7149,  
-80.3086

121.0390,  
110.9169, -68.5456

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

135.0781,

113.2231, -69.3171

0.0000, NaN, NaN

149.6215,  
115.4465, -70.0594

■ 48.6419, 95.6316,  
-64.1558

■ 48.6419, 95.6316,  
-64.1558

■ 48.6422, 95.6321,  
-64.1554

■ 49.2900, 93.2717,  
-62.5386

■ 50.6919, 88.3210,  
-59.1468

■ 53.0176, 80.5459,  
-53.8174

■ 56.2787, 70.4478,  
-46.8915

■ 60.4228, 58.7528,  
-38.8637

■ 65.3620, 46.1624,  
-30.2127

■ 70.9964, 33.2192,  
-21.3091

■ 77.2294, 20.2800,  
-12.3975

■ 83.9748, 7.5473,  
-3.6170

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



48.6430, 45.7606, -141.1918



48.6419, 95.6316, -64.1558



48.6430, 118.4301, 0.0264

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



48.6430, 95.6290, -64.1533



48.6430, 0.1135, 34.0501



48.6430, -57.9553, -55.0019

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



48.6419, 95.6316, -64.1558



77.0830, -66.0975, 46.3402

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



48.6430, -62.5786, 5.1310



48.6419, 95.6316, -64.1558



48.6430, -37.2826, 34.0159

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



48.6430, 95.6290, -64.1533



48.6430, 52.1813, 33.7304



48.6430, -56.6562, 29.1700



48.6430, -40.4406, -133.2858



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



48.6419, 95.6316, -64.1558



48.6430, 110.6360, 22.0723



48.6430, -56.6562, 29.1700



48.6430, -60.7081, -31.0024

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



48.6430, 95.6290, -64.1533



77.7947, 36.6583, -23.5251



24.4935, 66.4256, -174.0031



34.7424, 19.7501, -12.8038

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



48.6430, 95.6290, -64.1533



53.3666, 104.9204, -70.3865



43.5429, 77.5415, 5.0537



39.1329, 3.1991, -1.4693



36.2878, 71.3429, -47.8609



10.1686, 19.9918, -13.4117



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



48.6430, 95.6290, -64.1533



53.3666, 104.9204, -70.3865



77.9195, -60.8745, 34.0198



39.1329, 3.1991, -1.4693



36.2878, 71.3429, -47.8609



10.1686, 19.9918, -13.4117



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 48.6419, 95.6316, -64.1558 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

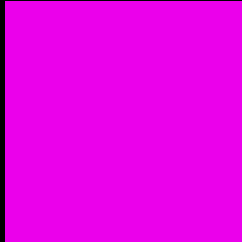
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 48.6419, 95.6316, -64.1558 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

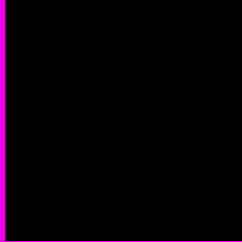
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# HunterLab 48.6419, 95.6316, -64.1558 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.6419, 95.6316, -64.1558.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.6419, 95.6316, -64.1558.

-64.1558.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

48.6419, 95.6316, -64.1558

### Protanopia

49.5405, 15.2026, -82.4337

### Deuteranopia

49.2927, 4.6611, -51.8249



## Tritanopia

48.7358, 44.9068, 16.7593

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.6419, 95.6316, -64.1558



## Protanomaly

41.7126, 49.5645, -99.6586



## Deuteranomaly

41.7911, 43.7773, -75.5615



## Tritanomaly

46.1233, 66.1940, -6.4351

# Monochromacy



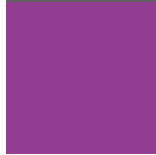
## Original Color

48.6419, 95.6316, -64.1558



## Achromatopsia

34.5743, -1.8448, 1.8785



## Achromatomaly

34.2854, 39.0333, -25.9256

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 48.6419, 95.6316, -64.1558 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(235, 0, 235)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(235, 0, 235)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(235, 0, 235) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(235, 0, 235) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 48.6419, 95.6316, -64.1558 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(235, 0, 235) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(235, 0, 235) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(235, 0, 235)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(235, 0, 235); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 0, 235);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 0,  
235) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 48.6419, 95.6316, -64.1558 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(235, 0, 235) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(235, 0,  
235) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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